Mr. Van Santyoone heped the Committee would

Mr. Van Santyoord heped the Committee would be appointed. As to the fact recited in the pream is, he did not have that he could subscribe to it.

Mr. Santer made some remarks in reply to the greamore. He said he was willing to acknowledge that, being clevated to the Speaker's chair, elared him. He was so much given to such things. Other gentlemen sine had been in the game possiben, including the gentleman from New York, could answer for the ascience. The gentleman fancied the other day when Mr. Humphrey was in the Chair, that if the Speaker had any drift work which he was too bonerable to do, he could not prevail upon him. Our Walsh to do it. That was his opicion too. He had so much drift work of his own to do, that he had no time to attend to that of anybody else.

Mr. Humphars did not object to the consideration of the recolution of the gentleman from Columbia, (Mr. Van Santvoord,) but he did object to entertain a resolution like that before the House. It was an insult to every member, whether Wing or Democrat. It was for this reason he moved its postponement.

Mr. Chair The Sergeant at Arms informs me

Mr. CLARK—The Sargeant at Arms informs me that he will report in a short time, and that he will report up to the rules if he turns all the spectators

out of doors.
Mr. Warm replied: The gentleman from Cayuga
(Mr. Brades) had imputed to arm is nating the never
used. He never said anything about dirty work and
war not so reported. Then again, he had not been
in the Speaker's chair this session, and this was

in the Speaker's chair this second number two.

Mr. Youngs—The gratieman from New-York says he never occupied the Chair. He did not know that there were two Mike Walshes—one he said was in the chair only a few days since.

Mr. Walsi—It was in Committee of the Whole. The motion to postpone prevailed.

Mr. Clark presented the following report of the Sergeant at Arms, in reply to the resolution of Mr.

Van Sentword.
The Sergeant at Arms reports that, with the assistance of his competent Daput, he should be able to perform all the duties of his office, if now abers would nevite no more friends upon the noor than there are seats to accommodate them. He will enforce the rules as contemplated by the resolutions that have been resent. Van Sentvoord

Mr. A. Surre offered a resolution directing the Clerk to procure an additional number of chairs the foor of the House. Adjourned.

Execution of Knickerbocker.

Burralo, Friday, Jan. 30, 1852. Hiram Enickerbocker was executed in the Jailyard in this city to-day, for the murder of C. Hark. ner. He was calm and self-possessed when he apneared upon the scaffold, and addressed the assem

"I Wish to say I am innocent of the intentiona murder of Barkner. If the Governor and people could know all, they would not hesitate to commute my sentence, if not to pardon me. You are hanging a man for larceny. I had no intention to kill Harkner, nor can I account for his death, except that I lost my presence of mind. With my last breath, I say that I am innocent." The prisoner here turned to the Clergy can, and said. These are my sentiments—I feer it." He then continued to the people. "I trust in God—I know that he is near me now. God will fergive me and relieve my soul. I repeat, that I am isnocent of the intentional murder of any man. There are my dying words, as I said before." He then spoke gratefully of the attentions received from Sheriff Farnham and others, and shook hands with him and all on the scatloid. At 12 minutes past 12 o'clock the Sheriff cut the rose, and the wretched man was launched into eternity. As he was placed on the trap-door, he exclaimed. "Oh, save me, Christ, save me." He died carily, and with but little struggling. About 150 persons witnessed the execution, but thousands had gathered outside the walls of the prison. a man for larceny. I had no intention to kill Harkwalls of the prizon.

The Maine Liquor Law in New-Hampshire. CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1852.

A State Convention in layor of the Maine Liqu. Law assembled here yesterday. Hon. Matthew Harvey previded. A letter was read from Mayor Dow, of Portland, giving a listory of the operations of the Law in Maine. The following resolution was

adopted:
Resolved. That as members of shis Convention we will
vote for the mean for any State or County office who is not
known to be in favor of laws probibiting the sale of intexicating drinks as a become.
The Convention was large, and the proceedings
passed off with enthusiasm.

The Maine Law In Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Jan. 39, 1852.
The Maine Liquor Law has just been rejected in the House of Representatives.

Anti-Slavery in Boston.

Anti-Slavery in Boston.
The Anti-Slavery Society have been principally occupied in attacks upon Kossuth, Garrison being the chief speaker. He called him a parasite, a reckless trimmer, a faisiner of the truth, that he had consented to receive the protection of our dag on the condition that he would be false to humanity.

Wendell Padlips followed. He thought Kossuth ought not to be a hyporite and a fiar to advance his cause.

A great source of tribulation to the Anti-Slavery leaders, to-Coy, has been the perversity to Mrs. Ab-by Polson. whose garruity was sush, that the police was ordered to keep her out of the building. This course caused a sort of internal war, many of the members standing up for woman's rights in this

the members standing up for woman's rights in this particulus.

Rev. Dan'el Foster said he hoped every fugitive would are himself, and shoot every man, officer or not, who should dare to lay hands on him. He stood there, he said, a rebel against the law, against the Government, and against the Constitution which sustains the law.

cuil Hall, which was about half filled with men and women. Edmind Quinny presided. Carrison led off with an attack on the Colonization Society. His remarks were received with mingled cheers and hisses.

Virginia Legislature

BALTINGE, Friday, January 30, 1852.
It has been proposed in the Virgoria Legislature, to instruct the Attorney General to instruct suits against the Futsburgh Wire Suspension Bridge, the Monongahelis Cuy Bridge, and the Brownsville Bridge Company, for obstructing the navigation of the Monorganeta. Southern Mail-Stranded Bark-The Flora Mc-

Southern Mail-Stranded Bark—The Flora MeBound—Ten Persons Drowned.

Baltimens, Friday, Jan. 39, 1852.

The Southern mail, which arrived to night, brings nothing beyong Washington.

A bark hies stranded on Peplar Island, in Chesapeake Bay, with masts gone—supposed to be the Masera, from New-Orleans for Buitmore. In the event of a storm, she will probably go to pieces.

The ship Flora McDonald still hes in the bay, but free from ice. She will probably get into Annapolis. Her passengers are well supplied with food.

The steamers now run regularly from Annapolis to Norfolk.

Norfolk.

The Petersburg papers mention a rumor of ten persons being drowned, by breaking through the ice on the Rappaharnock River. The Alabama at Savannah.

The steamship Alabama, Capt. Ludlow, has arrived hera from New-York, after a passage of 62 hours from wharf to wharf.

Massachusetts Legislature. Boston, Friday, Jan. 30, 1852. Benjamin Stevens was to-day reelected Sergeant al-Arms of the Legislature, by a vote of both branches. In the House, his majority was 10; and in the Senate, it was 1.

Louisville, Friday, Jan. 30, 1852.

A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., says that the Legislature will elect for the vacant terms both Foote and Davis.

Later from the Rio Grande.

Advices from Brownville, Texas, to the 17th inst. are, that all is quiet. Private letters announce that an attack upon Matamoros by Caravajal was then homly expected.

Delegates to Baltimere.

IVTH DISTRICT .- The Pewter Mug is still in a stew by the failure of the Delegates to the District Convention to elect a Representative to the Opposition National Convention. Twenty-five more ballotings were taken last night, the last of which resulted thus: For Peter B. Sweeny, 8; Ald. James M. Bard, 7: Ald Thomas J. Oakley, 5. The tossing of a copper may after all decide the result, if the vote on the last ballet is any indication.

FROM JAMAICA .- We have The Morning Journal of Kingston to the 15th inst. There is no special news. An Italian Opera Compay, nincluding Messrs. Arnoldi, Vita and other old acquaintances of the New-York public, was performing there.

NAVIGATION TOWARD THE SOUND STILL IMPRDED. - The steamer Massa husetts, which left this City at two o'clock on Thursday afternoon for Stonington, was unable to proceed further than Riker's Island, the ice at that point being still so thick and firm as to impede the navigation of the

MEXICO.

The Revolutionary Movements in Northern

Mexico-Report of Gen. Caravajal. We find the following report of Gea. Caravajal to the Ayuntomientos of the towns in acethern Mexico, in The Rio Brave of the 21st

HEAD QUARTERS LIBERATING ARMY OF MEED O. ACUA LEGISAS, D. Commerci, 1831.
To the Assistantenies of Courts, Micr. Camargo, and

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit he chowing report of the operations of the Army order my command, during my recent expedition

On the morning of the 22d of November I marched from New Camergo. My army consisted of the Camergo squadron of cavalry, and Captain Milean's company of lancers, formed into a regiment, commenced by Col. Mattas Ramirez: Captains Edmarcion's and Roundtice's companies of rangers, creating a behavior, under Major Andrew J. Walker. muchion's and Roundree's companies of rangers, forming a battalion, under Major Addrew J. Walker and two companies of infantry, one (Capt Caina's) Americans, the other (It Viniegra's) Mexican, under command of Col. Wheate the whole amounting to two hundred and five mea, rank and file. On approaching Mier, early on the monant of the 2th, I fearned that General Jauregai had precipitately retreated in the direction of Monterey. I further learned that he had three hundred regular troops, fity Indian alies, commanded by the notorious Wild Cat, and two pieces of artillery. I found it out of my power to overtake him before he entered Certalvo, but on the night of the 2th and moraing of the 2th, I forced my way through the chaptaral to the right of the town, and encamped at Carrictor, on the Monterey road, thus cutting off his further retreat.

on the Monterey road, thus cutting off his further relief.

On the 26th, I encamped in the open plain within a mile of the Main Plaza. During the afternoon, a recumoisance having been made of the enemy, every preparation was concluded for an attack early on the following morning. I divided my command mto two parties:—one, Maj. Walker's battation, to commence the attack on the south-west corner of the plaza: the other, Cot. Wease's infastly battation, supported by Col. Rumirez's regiment, with instructions to attack the Cathedral. The party under Major Walker, having without very considerable difficulty taken possession of the point indicated, advanced along the block of buildings which formed the south side of the plaza. On taking possession of the first building in the block, they found the colair to the rear separated by high adobe walls, in which port holes had been previously prepared, here they were met by a galling fire from the ridemen of the enemy. The men, ho wever a vanced fearlessly under the cool and skill'all guidance of their expethe enemy. The men, however as vanced learlessly under the cool and skillful guidance of their experienced lender, and by 12 o'clock, M., routed the enemy, and had entire possession of the block. It is remarkable, taking into consideration the secure position from which the enemy fired, that the loss of Major Walker's battalion, was but three killed and six wounded. Among the killed was the gallant Licut M'Carley, of Capt. Roundiree's company, whose loss is universally regretted by all to whom he was home.

Microse loss is universally regretted by all to whom he was known.

The party led by Col. Wheate, under the guidance of Majer Everette, of the Commissary Department, entered the town at the point indicated in my in situations, but receiving a warm fire from some buildings on his right, attacked and drove the enemy from kins position into a house on the north-west corner of the plaza, in which they made a stand, and defended for sometime with great determination.—

The galiant Colonel led his men to the charge, narching to the port-holes through which the enemy was fring and put him to instant flight, thusterminating the contest in that quarter. In the charge the colonel received a severe wound, which deprived me of his invaluable services afterward. At the same time, the [Camargo squadron under their able commander Don Jesus Garcia, kept pace with him, on the block of buildings to his left, and McLean's company to his right. The enemy still occuhim, on the block of buildings to his icit, and alc-bean's company to his right. The energy still occu-pied two sides of the plaza, the north and east, hav-ing stationed behind, in an adobe breast-work at the angle a four and a half inch howitzer. During the day I was joined by a company from Guerrero, num-being some thirty or forty men, which I stationed on the right of Major Walker's line. Nothing further was done that night.

was cone that night.
On the following day, Captain Howell having taken command of Colonel Wheate's infantry batta-

on the following day. Captain Howell having taken command of Colonel Wheate's infantry battalion, Captain M'Lean's company was ordered to advance, and supported by Captain Howell, charged the north side of the plaza, while the Camargo squadron advancing on the Church, and Walker's line being brought forward, the enemy were entirely driven from the town and forced to join his reserve, which had been stationed with its commander in a strong stone building, known as the Curate's house, and situated on an elevation to the north-west.

Having received information of approach of large reoriforcements of the enemy, and learned that General Uraga was advancing with an army of twelve or fifteen hundred men, to occupy the towns on the Rio Grande, I commenced my preparations to fall back to Guerrero, deeming it inadvasable to subject myself to the little inconvenience and trifling lors to which I would have been subjected in making prisoners of the defented Chiefain, and the remnant of his wounded and wearied soldiers. This morning I withdrew from Cerralvo, are by midday arrived in this place, but will proceed immediately to Guerrero.

In an action of this kind, where so email a force as that under my command, is divided into a number of small parties, operating at different points in a large town, it is almost impossible which the limits prescribed for a communication of this kind, to do justice to every individual. When the courage of every individual is put to the test and passes the ordeal, it is a matter of difficulty to select individuals as parlicularly deserving of notice and commendation. It will be recollected that the enemy had two full days to prepare for his defense—that he was proviced with artifiery, and hid a force greatly superior in point of numbers. Add to this, the natural sureright of the town, and our success would have been almost incredible. Nothing but the indemitable courage and unwearied energy of the officers and men could have accomplished it. All acquitted edge of his position, and our success would have been almost incredible. Nothing but the indemitable courage and unwaried energy of the officers and men could have accomplished it. All acquitted themselves with honor, and deserve your lasting grainade. Col. Ramirez, whose laurels gained in many a well-fought field in earlier days, showed that the frests of sixty winters had falled to cool the ardor of his youthful energy. Major Don Jesus Garcis, and his officers, showed themselves worthy to command the Camargo squadron. I know not how to award them high praise. The gallant Capt. Molecular, who but recently had been put in command of his brave company of Mexican Lancers, by many acts of daring during the contest and particularly in the desperate charge on the afternoon of the Suh, attracted the attention, and in my opinion, descrive the approbation of the whole army. In fact, all, without exception, officers and men, deserve and richly merit the approbation of their countrymen.

and I bespeak for them a hearty welcome when they return to their homes.

and I bespeak for them a hearty welcome when they return to their homes.

Of the auxiliary forces, I have already mentioned the gallantry with which Col. Wheate led the charge the morning of the attack. He is already well known to the public, as a skillful tactician, and all can bear witness to his coolness in action. Major Walker, whose prowers is equalled only by his coolness and prudence in the heat of battle, gained for himself new laurels, and evinced clearly to those who have ever held him in admiration as a bold and fearless warrior, that he is equal and fully capable of sustaining any pesition which the hazards and fortunes of war may place him in.

Maj. J. R. Everetie, of the Commissary Department, participated actively in the engagement, and,

Maj. J. R. Everette, of the Commissary Department, participated actively in the engagement, and, from the previous knowledge of the town, was caabled to render essential services, for which he has my sincere thanks. Capts Edmundson, Roundtree and Howell, acquitted themselves in a manner to which none but the daring and chivalrous can aspire, and it affords me the most unaffected pleasure and satisfaction to say, that they are commeaded in the highest degree for their bravery and gallant beating during the battle, in the reports of their commanding officers. No higher meed of praise can be awarded them, than the commendations of the gallant officers who led them into the desperate conflict.

flict.

The gentlemen of my staff, have my sincere thanks for the promptness and wilingness with which they discharged the important and laborious duties devolving on them, during the protracted

It would be, in my opinion, an act of injustice to worthy gentlemen, did I omit to notice the essential aid and important services of Messrs. Cake, Welsh and Johnson, special volunteers, whose strong sym-pathy with our cause induced them to join on this

occasion.

Among the killed are several of my warmest and most devotes friends, whose names will ever remain fresh in my memory, and who I know will never be forgotien by a generous people, in whose cause they gave up their lives—Captain China, who fell late in the action, has thousands of friends who will regret his loss, and it will be long before I shall be able to fill his place in my little army. He fills the grare of a generous and roble hearted man, a good ciwzen, and by are soldier.

To particularize would require too much space—
Should the reports of the large force which the tyrant
has placed at the disposal of his willing tools, Avalos, Uraga, and the faithless truitor Canales, be confirmed. I shall for the present, in imitation of the herices of our Revolution, divide my forces into small
patties to observe and harass the enemy. Before
many weeks I shall assume the offensive, and drive cularize would require too much space them from your soil.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. J. CARAVAJAL.

Commander in Chief Liberating Army of Mexico.
The foregoing is a true translation of the original Spanish of the din my office - lows Legons, Dec. 1, 1851.
JOSE H. GONZALES, Military Secretary.

From Guazacualcos, Mexico. The following information concerning

matters in Guazacualces, Mexico, has been obtained from Capt. Peters of the brig Elvira, since her arrival from that place on the 29th inst.

At the time ofher sailing, (19th ult.) the Mexican government were assiduously engaged in warliks preparations. A battery was in process of erection at the mouth of the river, which, when completed, would mount 18 guas.

At Mannitette Land, a place some 30 miles up the river, there were two dozen soldiers—if ladians, in almost a perfect state of audity, may be deadminated such—daily undergoing the most thorough and active crills with a view toward manning the fortress.—These hed a few old rusty fire-arms, and one drum. At the fort there were already about 50 soldiers without drum, horn, or anything else to distinguish them from the rest of the inhabitiants, save about half the requisite number of rusty old finit muskets, which had the appearance of having recently been exhauned from the earth, where they had lain for nearly an age.

age.

It is also stated that the greatest paule prevails among the Mexicans in regard to the Tehuanteper and other existing difficulties between their governand other existing difficulties between their govern-ment and ours. And the most eager inquiries, con-cerning them, are always made upon the arrival of every vessel from any distant port, where information of the kind may have been precured. Capt. P. de-scribes the country as being of a beautiful formation, abounding in all sorts of fruits, heros, and plants, peculiar to the tropies, also a great variety of the most interesting birds, and other animals. The crimate is hot and rather unhealthy, but these

disadvantages may be wholly, or in a great measure evertome by proper cultivation of the soil, which, he says, is of surpassing fertility. This, from the character of the inhabitants, will probably never be character of the inhibitiants, will probably never of be accomplished by them.—lacy being so extremely ignorant, indolent, and fifthy, preferring to live by instinct and natural propensity, rather than by the exercise of energy, or any function depending on the

SYRACUSE SLAVE CASE.

Decision of Judge Conkling on the Motion to Quash the Indictment against the Syracuse

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 39, 1852 At the opening of the Court this morning, Judge Conking disposed of a monton to quash certain indictments, twelve in number, pending in the Court.

The indictment in each of these cases is for adding in the escape and for the rescuing of an alleged fagilive from labor, on the first day of Ostober, at the

grave from labor, on the first day of Ostober, at the City of Syracuse. On the second day of the term, motions were made to quash the indictments for reasons set forth in the to quash the indictines for reals according to the united states, At the request of the counsel of the United States, copies of these affidavits were directed to be forwarded to them, and time was given to them to ob-

tain counter affidavits

On the adjourned day the counsel for the United States objected to the reading of the affidavits, on the ground that they were not entitled, and time was then given to defendants to supply the omission, and to have the affidavits re-sworn.

Owing chiefly to these delays and to the great number of objections made, but narrly also to the

to have the affidavits re-sworn.

Owing chiefly to these delays and to the great number of objections made, but partly also to the somewhat discursive line of argument which the learned counsel raw fit to pursue, the discussion was not cencluded until the eighth day of the term. I have devoted time to the examination of these objections, and all the attention which the brief period allotted for that purpose, interrupted as it has been by other duties, has permitted.

None of them are unimportant in their nature, or so obviously untenable as to be unworthy of contideration, and some of them present questions of great importance, and in my deliberate opinion of very considerable difficulty, the task of deciding them, therefore, is one of great responsibility.

But while I have no right or disposition to evade any responsibility imposed on me by law, I am as intide disposed voluntarily to assume any, which I am permitted by law becomingly to avoid.

Therefore it was that I took occasion to say, at the close of the argument, that should the question before me appear on further consideration to be such as to warrant my so cong. I might possibly determine to Nansuni my indictment to the Circuit Court, pursuant to the provisions of the act of August 8th, 1886 et 98.

mine to Mansmit my indictment to the Circuit Court, pursuant to the provisions of the act of August 8th, 1846, ch. 98.

By the 3d section of the act it is enacted. "The District Court may remit to the Circuit Court any indictment pending in the said District Court, if difficult and important questions of law are involved in the case, and the proceedings thereafter shall be the same in the Circuit Court as if such indictment had been originally found and prosecuted therein."

The criminal jurisdiction originally conferred in the District Court, except in those lew districts in which no District Courts were established, was extremely limited, and so it remained until, by the act

tremely limited, and so it remained until, by the of Aug. 23, 1842, it was extended to all cases not

of Aug. 23, 1842, it was extended to all cases not capital.

Nor were there wanting sufficient reasons for withholding a criminal jurisdiction of these Courts, for in addition to the presumed inferiority of tar District Judges in learning and ability to the Judges of the Supreme Court, one of whom, with the District Judge, constituted the Circuit Court, it may well have been thought indiscreet to impose such jurisdiction on a single Judge, against whose decision in criminal cases it was not deemed advisable to provide any appeal. vide any appeal.

On the other hand, provision was made for obtain-

On the other hand, provision was made for obtaining the judgment of the Supreme Court on questions of difficulty and importance, arising in such cases in the Greint Court, by a certificate of opinions opposed. And the law, it may be presumed, would for that reason have remained unthouged, has it not been for the great increase of civil business in the Gireas-Courts rendering it highly desirable to relieve them from a portion of their labors in criminal cases.

It was doubtless for these reasons, also, that it was deemed accessary or expedient to provide for the act already mentioned for the transmission of cases involving difficult and important questions of law from the Pistrict to the Gircuit Court.

The provision may therefore improperly be regarded as a great limitation upon the new jurisdiction invested in the District Court, for in this conferring of discretionary authority. Congress doubt-

tion invested in the District Court, for in this con-ferring of discretionary authority. Congress doubt-less intended to impose upon these Courts the duty also of so exercising their discretion as to effects ate the obvious policy of the act.

That some of the questions involved in those cases

n my judgment, of the character designated act. I have already taken occasion to observe, questions not the less important fell from the Other questions not the less important fell from the counsel for the defendants.

Still, however, the power of removal being discretionary, the Court, in determining upon the propriety of its exercise is bound to look to all the essential circumstances of the particular case be-

propriety of its exercise is bound to look to all the essential circumstances of the particular case before it.

Considering the large number of witnesses, some of them from remote places, who are said to be in attendance on the Court for the purpose of testifying upon the trials of the indictments which it was designed to try at this time, it would be a misfortune to render their attendance fruitless, by sending the indictments to the Circuit Court, if, in reality, they were valid, and ought to be held.

But I am distinctly informed by one of the counsel for the United States, that an intention to bring any one of the court has been abandoned, even though these motions should be dealed.

It was stated also, by the District Attorney, to have been his intention originally and at all times to request the mansanission to the Circuit Court of all the indictments arising under the Fagitive Slave act, except four or five which he designed to try at this time in this Court.

except four or five which he designed to try at this time in this Court.

There is, however, still another point to which it is proper to advert. The seventh section of the act of September, 1800, under which these cases arise, enacts that for any of the offenses therein described the offenders shall be subjected to a fine not exceeding \$1,000, and imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, by indictment, "on conviction before the District Court of the United States for the District in which such offense may have been committed."

Court of the United States for the District in which such offense may have been committed."

Had there been no expression of judicial opinion on the question, I should have felt it to be my duty to inquire how the third section of the act of 1846, which I have already cited, considering it to be prospective, can properly be held to embrace indictments for offenses created by subsequent statutes, and declared to be punishable only in the District Court.

But I am well informed that it has been so aljudged after full consideration in the Circuit Court for the District, in which the Court expresses the inion that such is the sound construction of

I am absolved, therefore, from the necessity of

I am absolved, therefore, from the accessity of entering upon the examination of the question.

The apprehension intimated by the counsel, that by the transmission of the indictment to the Circuit Court the defendants might be deprived of their rights to insist further upon the objections they here make to the indictment, is certainly unfounded.

The explicit language of the act is a sufficient guarantee against such a consequence, and if it were not, the circumstances attending the removal would render it the obvious duty of the Circuit Court to see that defendants are not prejudiced thereby.

Upon the whole, therefore, I have come to the conclusion that I ought to direct the transmission of these indictments to the Circuit Court. An order for that purpose must be accordingly entered.

Syracuse Rescue Case-Decision of the Court. ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 30, 1852.

The decision of the Court on the complaint of the people against the Government officials for packing a Jury at Buffalo, and other frauds and irregularities, were given this morning. The cases were all remitted to the Circuit Court, the questions presented being too important and the accused too illustrious to be tried and convicted in the District Court. It appears from the decision of the District Court that Justice Nelson of the Suprems Beach has been advising with the District Attorney as to the best manner of getting hold of these cases, and also that Chief Justice Taney is of the same opinion. So Judge Conckling sent them all to the Circuit. Mr. Halis, of coursel for defense, said that before the order was entered he desired to state to the Court that he demanded a trial then in that Court. The Government witnesses were here from Missouri, at great expense. The parties were in Court and he demanded a trial now. Not granted. The Judge looked nervous and timid, and his wonted patience seemed to have forsaken him. Adjourned.

CITY ITEMS.

STREET NAVIGATION .- The warm spring weather still continues, and the melted snow and ice collected in deep gulfs make the streets almost impassable. Carriages proceed with great difficulty, except at a snail's pace, and woe to the luckless pedestrian who attempts to effect a crossing in a hurry. The streets are filled with breakers and perilous pit-falls, and one must be a shrewd navigator to steer through them without damage. A smart rain would make a clean sweep of the ice hills and holes, and till that comes, tread gingerly as you value

The weather is glorious, but the traveling-who shall describe it! Our streets are still encumbered with much ice and snow, which, mixed with mud and softened by the heat of the sun. overflows all low places with a foul pudding which puts water-proof boots at defiance. Practical Bloomerism is now in full sway, and the sensitive angels who shrink from Turkish trowsers develop much more than mock modesty dare sanctionwhen the streets are dry. Two days more of yes terday's temperature will probably make Broadway crossable without a yawl boat.

THE OPERA AT ASTOR-PLACE .- The performance last night at this house was of the first class, and was enthusiastically received by a fashionable although not crowded audience. Steffanone sang with unusual excellence and was founly applauded. Salvi was all himself and appeared to have recovered the transcendent powers which he possessed when he made his debut in New-York. He stands without a peer, as a tenor, in this country.

The whole opera was done in a manner to satisfy the most fastidious critic.

On Monday, Maretzek, in order to meet public demande, reduces his prices to 50 cents for the whole house, excepting the amphitheater, which is 25 cents-This movement must have a very favorable effect upon the fortunes of this house. Under this arrangement there will be no reserved seats, the whole house being thrown open to the public.

During the evening Salvi, with the true nobleness of soul which distinguishes him, gave his gratuitous services to Maretzek for the coming month and de voted the entire amount of his benefit to the use of the Orchestra and Chorus. Such liberality cannot go without its reward in this community.

A benefit, which it is intended shall be a substantial one, is in course of preparation for Maretzek. A Committee of the subscribers to the Opera have the affair in hand, and all his friends will now have an opportunity to show their eppreciation of his exertions to establish the Italian Opera in this City. On Monday night Maria di Rohan is given with a

The Regents of the University of Michigan have discharged three of the Professors of that institution for heresy in teaching that God's law is higher than that of map.

strong cast.

Four ocean steamers are to leave to-day for various ports, coastwise and foreign. The Washington, for Southampton and Bremen at 12 M. the Florida, for Savannah . Union, for Charleston . and Roanske, for Norfolk and Richmont at 3 P. M-We learn that all of them go out, as usud, with a liberal complement of passengers and freight. The Union has been put upon the Charleston line in place of the Southerner, which vessel is to be overhauled and repaired, preparatory to the coming spring arrangement, whereby four vessels are to run - 1 the line, instead of two, as formerly. The Roanoke, which has lately received extensive improvements by way of additions and alterations, so as to afford proper accommodations for the trade and travel that have been constantly increasing on this route since

THE ALLEGHANIANS. - These popular vocalists have positively decided to go out to the Land of Golden Promise, and have engaged passage in the steamer Prometheus, which feaves port on the 5th of March next. E. T. Nichols, Esq., as business man, poes our as general mancial and auverusing agent. Jesse Hutchinson also, one of the renowned Hutchinson Family, is a member of this troupe. Jesse is an original song-writer, and will stir up the enthusiastic Californians mightily with his go-ahead songs. Altogether, the company will consist of six persons, beside the plantst and attendants, and a brilliant career is before them. It is the first popular band of American vocalists that has ever go out to the auriferous region, and no party has ever gone thither under more flattering auspices. The Quartette Company consists of Messrs, Oakley, Bonlard, and Dunning, and the ever-delightful and talto the zenith of popularity. Thousands already rank her as one of the first artists of the land, if not indeed the very Queen of Songsters in America. We predict a perfect forers of excitement among the gallant Californians. On the whole, there seems to be no obstacle in the way of a most triumphant and successful tour. We wish them all possible success, and when they have got their pockets full of rocks will glacly welcome them back again to home and

We learn that they are under engagements to come back again to New-York by next fall, and thence to Europe. Surely they have no idle duties before them.

By notice in our advertising columns, it will be seen that they are to sing two or three times the coming week for different associations, and we atvise all who would cherish the memory of their songs to avail themselves of the closing entertainments. If an opportunity is presented just prior to their de-parture to give them a rousing benefit, Metropoli-tan Hail will schreely hold the thousands who will rush to their farewell concert.

TEACHERS' Association. - This body meets this evening at 7 o'clock, at the Trustees Hall, corner of Grand and Elm-sts. It is expected that a paper will be read upon the Free Academy. its Influence, &c., also a discussion will take place upon the three Propositions of Kossuth

IF For Sermons, &c., to-morrow see First Page of this morning's Tribune.

Amusements, &c., are advertised id libition in our paper to-day.

MORE SALAMANDER WORK .- The books and papers of Fisher & Robinson, (the great lace merchants, burnt out in the fire of Wednesday night.) were secured in one of Herring's Salamander Safes, and after roasting 40 hours in red-hot bricks, were brought out safe and sound. All the brass knobs and projecting portions of the Safe were melted off, and the door was so warped that it could not be unlocked but when cut open, not only all the papers were uninjured, but a box of loco-foco matches were actually as good as new | No better evidence of the value of these safes can be given or required.

FLORA'S FESTIVAL .- The Messrs. Bradbury have in preparation this popular juvenile oratorio, to be given, we understand, at the Taber. nacle, on the 11th and 12th of February, by a thousand young singers.

EISPELD'S QUARTETTE Soires .- A notice on the other side of this sheet erroneously states that this entertainment will take place to-night. It is to be to-morrow night.

A RARE CURIOSITY .- Some of the workmen engaged is turning up the ice in Broadway yesterday came across a sort of fossil which seems to prove a fact which has been much disputed of late. The fossil was that of a brush broom, and apparent ly settles the point that at some past age the streets of New-York had been swept. The custom has, however, been obsolete for some years.

The Sound steamers, on account of the continued impracticability of the eastern inland navigation, have again deferred their usual trips till the first of next week, when, with the present temperature remaining, the ice in that direction will un doubtedly be broken up.

OTTO GRENZIG. - Developments - About l o'clock on Thursday, Margaretta, the mistress of Grunzig, started for Albany, by the Hudson River Railroad, for the purpose of obtaining an interview with Gov. Hunt, and confessing her participation in the murder. She states that it was herself who placed the poison in the house, without the knowledge of Grunzig, with an intention of poisoning both Grunzig, as well as his wife, partook of the soup in which the poison had been placed; they were both sick and comiting. Margaretta afterward saw Grua-rig-releated of what she had done-told him he was possoned, and applied remedies for his relief. She took him to Hoooken for the purpose of drinking new milk from a cow, which she had been told was an

anudote for the poison.

An application was made on Thursday to Gov.

Hunt, based upon the foregoing circumstances, for a further respite to the convict, and the following answer was received at 111 o'clock that night:

Mr. Joachinsen, 479; Broome stor. The Corresponding to the had no assertion rectoring to We will endeavor to rectore in the moning.

About 9; o'clock, Friday morning, Sheriff Carnley

about 9; o c.ock, Friday moraing, Sheriff Carnley received at the City Prison, a telegraphic dispatch, purporting to be from Gov. Hunt, and staying the execution for four weeks from to-day.
At 11 o'clock in the morning, the Sheriff received the following telegraphic despatch:—

the following telegraphic despatch:—

Thomas Carnley, Sheriff, New York —It appears that Margaretta, the concabine of Grunzie, has made a confession at the last moment, which is said to change the posture of the case. For the purpose of making a forcest needs, and the case of the purpose of making a forcest needs.

Acknowledge this.

This dispatch being confirmatory of the one received 91 o'clock, the sheriff decided on postponing the execution, though a mere telegraphic dispatch is not a legal authorization. The statements just made by the woman Margaretta, are substantiated by the affidiavities feereral parties, one man makes three affidiavits. In the first he swears that he went to Hoboken with Grunzig and Margaretta, and that the former by down on the grass, and complained of being very iii.

being very iii.

Margaretta gave him some new milk, and he said that he left better. The woman subsequently declared in the presence of seponent, that she administed poison to him, and that she was now giving him new milk as an antidote. In the second affiliavit it is alleged that the deconent was present on another occasion, when he heard the woman Margaretts, caution Grunzig from eating anything in his own house, or if he did she would not be answerable for the consequences.

for the consequences.

Other afficiavits have also been made in which the Other affiliavits have also been made in which the entrance of Margaretta into Country's hease by the back windows at night, and several other things tensing to establish her participation in the whole affarr, have been sworn to. The most curious part of the whole matter is that up to the present moment

shair, have of the whole matter is that up to the present and there is no account of the woman. She has not been returned to the City Prison, and the Sherif has not at the time we write, received any account of her arrest at Albany. From the information our reporters have received on the subject, we are inclined to think that it will be impossible we are inclined to think that it will be impossible to the property of the prope worthy of remark that he woman stargates, sorting remous to, and on the trial denied all knowledge of the matter, and it appears strange, that having come perfectly clear out of it, that she should now accuse herself, and especially as such proceeding cannot save Gronzig, and will only have the effect of bringing the two to the gallows.

Grazzig's demeator underwent a total change on Thursday night. As the hour of his execution dreweigh, his courage began to forsake him, and when the Sheriff went to see him at 94 o'clock, he found him Ising in oed, crying like a child with a bible in his band. his hand, Rev. Mr. Verren remained nearly all night with him. The prisoner was frequently engaged in

prayer. THE AZTEC CHILDREN .- The guardians of these little nondescripts have taken an entirely original course in introducing them to the public .-Without the distribution of large or small bills, and without writing any articles themselves-relying alone upon the press. They have succeeded in bringing together daily and nightly larger concourses of the aristocracy of this City than have ever assembled to witness any exhibition whatever. The importance of advertising is everywhere acknowledged and these gentlemen have given an example to the world that Barnum even might envy.

The Anniversary of the Mulberryst. Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday School will be held to-morrow evening.

REMARKABLE FEBRUARY .- The month to commence to morrow, will contain five Sandays, an event which will not happen again for the better part of a century.

NORTHERN PAPRESS .- I CUPIC WHO have

interest by patronizing the Hudson River Railroad Express of Archer & Ostrander, office Nos. 3 and 5 Hudson-st. Trusty messengers convey goods to all places as far as Troy, and of course connect, if neceseasy, with all other Expresses. POST-OFFICE ENLARGEMENT .- An en largement of the present Post Office building is said to be in contemplation. The plan suggested is to extend the walls so as to inclose the whole area now surrounded by iron railing, and thus make every foot

proposed improvements the building will probably be amply sufficient for the entire postal business of the City for a long time to come The desperate traveling in the narrow streets of the City, is perfectly intolerable. In some places the ice is four or five feet above the sidewalks, and the progress of a vehicle is a fair il-

f ground available. The lease of the property will

not expire for a number of years, and with the pro-

lustration of crossing the Alps. GEOLOGY .- A course of popular shilling lectures, on this very important subject, will be commenced by Dr. Antisell, on Wednasday evening next, in Clinton Hall. For programme see Specia Notices on first page.

ARREST FOR CONSPIRACY TO TAKE LIFE. Gustaf Albrecht, a young German residing at No. 57 Corutlandt st., yesterday appeared before Justice Osborne and preferred a complaint against Samuel Apland and Gustaf Tusholsky, cap manufacturers, of No 15 Platt-st., charging them with conspiracy to take the life of Mr. Chas. Fox. of No. 133 Water-st. The complainant, in his affidavit, swears that on or about the 15th of November last the accused called upon him at his store, and, after talking a while about numportant matters, stated to him that they had a competitor in the cap business named Charles Fox. who was by his competition ruining them, and they

competitor in the cap business named Charles Fox, who was by his competition ruining them, and they wished by some means to get him out of the way. Finally they offered him \$25 if he would undertake to throw a bottle of vitrol into his face, or use some method to destroy him. A val containing vitrol was then handed to the complainant, who left, promising to let them hear of his operations before long. About a week after this interview Albrecht saw Tasholsky, who saked him if he had done anything to Fox yet, and finding that nothing had been accomplished, he gave Albrecht another dollar, and told him to procure some more vitriol, and then ride up to the corner of Sixth-av and Tweitha-t, where Fox resided, and there watch for him, and when he appeared in sight to do the job and make his escape.

Abrecht did not go, but told Tusholsky that he had waited six hours to see him, but was disappointed. The defendant, Apland, was present during this last interview, and told Albrecht that he (Apland) would kill Fox himself, but Fox knew him, and in case the attempt failed he would certainly be recognized; but should Albrecht fail in the attempt no such result could occur, as he was an easire stranger to Fox. It was also arranged that Albrecht should take with him two young men, to swear, in case of detection and arrest, that Fox made the first assault and that Albrecht acted merely in self defense. A Mr Gottlob Wolf confirms the affiavit of Albrecht by another, in which he states that he was present when Tusholsky spoke about procuring Albrecht bill Mr. Fox, and frequently head him inquire why the deed had not been performed. The accused were arrested and taken before Justice Osborne, who held them to bail in the sum of \$1,600 each for examination. The defendants are each gentlemen of wealth and standing, and the whole story, altough backed by affidavits, exhibits through out the appearance of extreme improbability, to say the least. The whole matter will, however, undergo a thorough investigation in the course of a few d

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.-Francis Pillar, car-SERIOUS ACCIDENT. — Francis Fillar, carman, residing at No. 72 king-st, in the employ of
Mr. Bishop, furniture dealer, at No. 374 Hudson-st.,
yesterday moon, while descending a flight of stairs
leading to the basement story of the store, missed
his footing and fell to the bottom. He was taken up
with his left leg badly fractured and conveyed to the
New York Hessitist.

New York Hospital SERMONS FOR THE YOUNG .- Rev. Ed. ward Lathrop, Partor of the Baptist Taberaucle, on Second av., will deliver the first of a course of ser-mons to-morrow evening, addressed more espe-cially to the young.

Murder of an Infant by its Mother.

—A female about 18 years of age, named Eliza Kelly, on Wednesday evening, called at the house of Mrs. Catharine Dunn. No. 21 Whitehall st. with whom she had been sequainted for about three years, and requested to be allowed to stay for a few days, alleging that she had just left her situation as servant, in Walser-st., and wished to remain until she could obtain another situation. She was accommodated, and shown up to a room. In the morning she failed to make her appearance at breakfast and a person was sent to her room to ascertain the cause. She was found lying upon the floor, in a very feeble state, and plainly showed by her appearance that she had given birth to a child. No child was, however, to be seen, but Mrs. Dunn, on going up to the room, proceeded to open a trunk, when the young woman sprang up and told her not to touch it, as there was nothing in it but some soiled linen. She, however, the second of the processing of the second on the design and a comming the sprang up and told her not to touch it, as there was nothing in it but some soiled linen. She, however, persisted in her determination, and on opening the trunk, discovered the dead body of an infant, ne why born, and not yet cold. Officer D eyer of the 1st Ward was then sent for, and soon after arrived, accompanied by Dr. De Forrest, of Pearlest, who examined the child and discovered contused marks about its neck which bore the appearance of being the work of design. The child was then taken to the 1st Ward Police Station, when Coroner Ives held an Inquest upon the body. Dr. John A. Sidell, of No. 90 Pine-at exampled it, and, on oath, stated his opinion to be that the child was born alive, and that the marks of violence about its neck were sufficient to have caused its death. The Jury, after a short deliberation, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to its death by sufficiation, caused by violence influted by the hands of its mother. Eliza Kelly, on the morning of the 29th inst., at the house No. 21 Whitehall-st. On the rendition of the verdict, the Whitchall st. On the rendition of the verdict, the accused was placed in the City Prison, under the charge of Dr. Covel, where she will remain to await the section of the Grand Jury.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- An inquest was yes-FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was yesterday beld by Coroner Ives, upon the body of an lish boy named Builer about 16 years of age, who died yesterday from injuries accidentally received on Thesday hait, while at work in the coal yard of Stewart, Greer & Co. sugar reduers, of the corner of King and West-sis. The boy was engaged in aboveling coal from a large pile, upon the top of which a hogshead filed with coal was standing. This hogshead rolled down upon him, and inflicted the injuries from the effects of which death casued. The Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. The deceased had been but a short time in this country, and had no parents living here.

siding at No. 154 Orchard st. on Thursday evening, while attempting to cross Broadway opposite the American Museum, fell, and before he could get up was run over by an omnibus. He was conveyed to a drug store in Park-row, where it was ascertained that the extent of the injuries received was a severe bruise on one of his legs. He was then taken to his residence. residence. Figg. - About 10 o'clock last night a fire

NARBOW ESCAPE .- Henry S. Chuck, re-

broke out in Van Buskirk & Fitzpatrick's gentle-men's furnishing store. No. 420 Broadway. The Bremen were early on the ground, and soon extin-guished the flames, before any material damage ocpured to the building. Loss on stock about \$3,500 THE OPERA .- Niblo's was crowded last

night, to hear "Norma." About 3,000 persons were present. So great was the enthusiasm, that the same opers is to be repeated to-night. COURT CALENDAR—Monday—Superior Court.—Nos 64, 167, 264, 166, 218, 222, 47, 46, 166, 241, 14, 67, 261, 266, 267, 268, 35, 65, 56, 202, 216, 81,

41, 14, 67, 201, 275, 2, 194, 269, 270 to 275. SHAMEFUL ABANDONMENT .- Two little by their father some days since, who left them at the house of Mr. Shurrigar, corner of the Bowery and Fortieth-st., bromising to call in a day or two for them. but failed to do so. The children were taken to the Alms House.

BROOKLYN ITEMS. EXECUTION OF LAURENCE REILLY .- This

unfortunate man, tried and convicted of the murder of his wife and mother-in-law, on the 28th of June last, at Williamsburgh, paid the penalty of his crime vesterday, in the yard of the Kings County Jail. At an early hour in the morning the violaity of the Jail was crowded with thousands of people, whose curiosity drew them thither, atthough, in consequence of the precautions taken by the Sherid, who had a fence erected on the stone walls of the yard of sufficient hight to prevent any one from looking in, no one not on the inside could witness the solemn spectacle. About 200 tickets of admission had been issued, and about that number were within the inclosure at the time of the execution, besides the military, which had been detailed for the occater part of the preceding night. Rev. Dr. Bacon, packages to send North, will consult their own who had been in almost constant attendance upon him up to the hour of the dread event, stated that he appeared ready and willing to meet his doom. During the forencon he was engaged in prayer with Rev. Dr. Cossiday in a room in an apartment occupied by the Sheriff, where he romained until the awful period arrived. At 18 minutes to 1 o'clock the military [took their position within the inclosure around the gallows, and the culprit, preceded by the Sheriff, and supported on either side by Rev. Drs. Bacon and Cassidy, in full canonicals, followed after The unfortugate man looked pale and some care worn, but marched with a firm and steady step; and when reaching the scaffold offered a short prayer, and shaking hands with his spiritual advizers. Sheriff Hodges and one or two of his Deputies, signified his readiness to die. One of the Deputies then placed the fatal noose around his neck, and the Sheriff informed him that the time had arrived for him to carry into effect the execution of the law,

and asked if he had anything to say! The culprit replied, " Nothing, Sir," in a low voice -his features indicating an imperturbable indifference as to his fate.

Deputy Sheriff Doxy then pulled a black cloth cap he had upon his head over his eyes—the signal was given by Sheriff Hodges—the rope (which was factened inside, so that none could see by whom it was severed) was cut, and the unfortunate man was launched into eternity. This was at 10 minutes to 1 o'clock. A succession of convulsive struggles followed for about ten minutes, and all evidences of vitality had departed; and at 37 minutes past 1 o'clock, being pronounced dead, the body was taken down and placed in a coffin -having remained suspended precisely 47 minutes.

The following gentlemen, summoned as a Jury, then pronounced the verdict upon the body, which was in accordance with the facts above stated

A. J. S. Dagraw, John Cashaw, Daniel Van Voorhies, Jerome Ryerson, A. J. Berry, B. Spinola, J. B. King, E. B. Morrell, Jared Sparks, Jerome Martin Evans, A. J. B. Abraham Verplanck.

The body was then given in charge of Rev. Dr. Bacon, Pastor of the Church of the Assumption, cer-ner of York and Jay-ats., and will be interred in the Catholic Cemetery, Newtown, L. I., as requested by deceased.

Sheriff Hodges did all that humanity could suggest during this trying scene, and was ably seconded in the performance of his sud duties by his Deputies Messrs, Stewart, Sparks, Gee and Coles, Ex-Sheriffs Jenhins, Van Voerhies and Dawson were also pre-sent, as were the District Attorney, Counsel of prisoper and others. Coroner Ball, Dr. Benedict, Jail Physician, Dr. Wade and Dr. Berry of Williamsburgh and others of the medical faculty were in attendance. On the outside of the Jail there was an immense

rowd, numbering from 5,000 to 6,000, covering the prominences of Fort Greene in the rear, the hospital and house tops in the vicinity, eagerly straining their optics to gain a view of the horrible tragedy enacted in the interior of the jail yard. Thanks to the precautions taken to prevent it, their wishes were not gratified—no one was enabled to see with-in the inclosure. At times the tumult was so great that the solemn service for the dead, as read by Drs. Bacon and Cassidy, became inaudible: hooting, groaning, cheering, the hurling of stones and snow-balls against the feace and into the yard were the order of exercises, and had it not been for an efficient body of police stationed in the vicentry, it is possible scenes of disturbance might have

The gallows used on the occasion consisted of two upright posts about sixteen feet in hight with a cross beam, through the center of which a rope felt to within about five feet from the ground, with a

counterpoise of eight fifty-six pound weights.

The prisoners in the cells, anxious to see the spectacle, held out pieces of mirrors and were thus enabled to see the execution.

Everything in the interior of the yard was con ducted with propriety and good order.